

Box NC-2 California Native American Tribal Information, North Coast Hydrologic Region**Demographics.**

- Tribes with historic or cultural ties to the North Coast region are primarily the Pit River (Achomawi) in the northeast corner; the Hupa, Karuk, Mattole, Shasta, Tolowa, Upper Klamath, Wiyot, and Yurok in the northwest section; and the Achomowai, Cahto, Concow, Nomalaki, Wailaki, Wintun, Yuki, and Pomo in the middle third of the region; and Pomo, Northern Pomo, Southern Pomo, and Coast Miwok in the lower third of the region.
- Currently, Tribal landholdings located in this region include: Big Lagoon, Blue Lake, Cher-Ae (Trinidad), Cloverdale, Coyote Valley, Dry Creek, Elk Valley, Graton, Hoopa, Hopland, Karuk, Laytonville, Lytton, Manchester-Point Arena, Noyo River, Pinoleville, Potter Valley, Quartz Valley, Redwood Valley, Resighini, Rohnerville, Round Valley, Sherwood Valley, Smith River, Steward's Point, Table Bluff, Weaverville (Nor-El-Muk), XL Ranch, Yreka (Shasta) and Yurok reservations, rancherias, or communities. The Klamath land base is in Oregon. Approximately 26 individual allotments are also located within this region

Collaborative Efforts.

- For the past 15 years, the Shasta-Trinity National Forest has been working in conjunction with native people from the Pit River, Winnemem Wintu, Shasta Indian Nation, and other Tribes on watershed restoration. Activities include restoration of springs and meadows, seed collection, plantings in sensitive and burned areas, and an indigenous plants greenhouse celebration. The Shasta-Trinity Forest maintains a traditional gathering policy. The Forest Service uses "participating agreements" that include cost-share elements and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). For example, the Pit River has an MOU for principles and protocols; a project-specific Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is used with individual bands.
- The Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District is involved in rehabilitation of the Shasta River, including Tribal water quality monitoring activities.
- Sonoma County has a consultation process for projects and worked with three Tribes on land use decisions that might affect Tribes.
- In Hopland, Tribes and ranchers are working with the California Conservation Corp for restoration work including instream flows and temperature.
- The InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council is a nonprofit consortium of ten federally-recognized California Indian tribes engaged in cultural land conservation, Native stewardship, habitat restoration, and education. The Council partnered with Sinkyone State Park on a watershed rehabilitation project that greatly reduced sediment loads.

- The Hoopa and Yurok undertook Trinity River restoration work, through an AmeriCorp Watershed Stewards project, for gravel introduction and riparian habitat work. The Hoopa Tribe was a lead agency on the Trinity River Restoration Program Environmental Impact Report.

Issues and Priorities.

- Mercury contamination issues regarding fish consumption and use of plant materials is an important matter. Risks need to be identified; within the Cache Creek watershed, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control is working with Tribes to analyze materials. Outreach is needed to explain known risks, especially in problem areas such as Clear Lake. To help explain mercury risks, the California Indian Environmental Alliance provided training at community events and Indian Health Centers during the summer of 2009.
- Water exports through bottled water activities were proposed for the McCloud watershed by Nestle, which is seeking to re-open negotiations on its proposal.
- Burning is a traditional land management practice that is severely constrained by agencies. The Forest Service is strongly encouraged to involve Tribes in controlled burns.
- Sandbars block river mouths during droughts, blocking spawning access for fish
- Illegal diversions and abandoned diesel generators, from illegal activities, affect water quality and create a fuel/fire problem.
- Flood risks and emergency response: Resighini Rancheria is on the floodplain and has no protection. Many Tribes are not considered in County evacuation and emergency response plans.
- Protection of rookeries and estuaries.

Priorities and accomplishments.

- Tribal non-point source projects funded by EPA for water conservation, fisheries, and restoration efforts; the Yurok and Klamath have many sediment reduction projects with tree planting along streams.
- Tribes are working with Tribal health agencies to try and assure water supplies.
- 2003 Klamath Basin Tribal Water Quality Workgroup formed to support Klamath fisheries (with Kier Associates)

NOTE: Above information was gathered from Tribal input at the California Water Plan Update regional workshops and the Tribal water plenary session that are supporting the California Tribal Water Summit.

Table NC-1 Tribal lands with acreage, North Coast Hydrologic Region

| Federal Trust Lands | Acres | Tribal owners |
|--|----------------------|---|
| Big Lagoon Rancheria | 20 | Yurok and Tolowa Indians |
| Blue Lake Reservation | 31 | Wiyok, Yurok, Hupa and other Indians |
| Cloverdale Reservation (According to Tribe's home page, the Rancheria was terminated by the US Government in 1958) | Unknown at this time | Pomo Indians |
| Coyote Valley Reservation | 58 | Pomo Indians |
| Dry Creek Rancheria | 75 | Pomo Indians |
| Elk Valley Reservation | 105 | Tolowa Indians |
| Graton Rancheria (Appears now to be one private lot owned by one individual - was 15 acres for Coast Miwok) | Unknown at this time | Gloria Armstrong |
| Guidiville Reservation | 44 | Pomo Indians |
| Hoopa Valley Reservation - Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation | 85,446 | Hupa Indians |
| Hopland Reservation | Unknown at this time | Pomo Indians |
| Karuk Reservation | Unknown at this time | |
| Manchester Reservation - Point Arena Rancheria | 364 | Pomo Indians |
| Lytton Rancheria | Unknown at this time | |
| Laytonville Rancheria | 264 | Cahto and Pomo Indians |
| Pinoleville Rancheria | 99 | Pomo Indians |
| Potter Valley Rancheria (Not shown/listed on BIA Map - Found on SDSU listing and added here) | 10 | Little River Band of Pomo Indians |
| Quartz Valley Reservation | 174 | Klamath, Karuk, and Shasta Indians |
| Round Valley Reservation | 30,537 | Achomawi, Concow, Nomelaki, Wailaki, Wintun, Yuki, Pit River, Little Lake, and Pomo Indians |
| Rohnerville Reservation | 60 | Wiyot and Mattole Indians |
| Redwood Valley Rancheria | 177 | Northern Pomo Indians |
| Sherwood Valley Rancheria | 356 | Pomo Indians |
| Table Bluff Reservation | 102 | Wiyot Indians |
| Stewarts Point Rancheria | 100 | Kashia Pomo Indians |
| Trinidad Rancheria | 47.2 | Yurok, Weott (Wiyot), and Tolowa Indians |
| XL Ranch Reservation Pit River Tribe | 9,254 | Pit River Indians |
| Smith River Rancheria | 186 | Tolowa Indians |
| Yurok Reservation | 56,585 | Yurok Indians |
| Resighini Rancheria | 228 | Yurok Indians |

Note: Indian lands held in Trust includes Tribal and allotted as well as Trust lands in the form of Public Domain Allotments (PDAs). Source: US Bureau of Indian Affairs. Pacific Region Acreage Summary FY 2008

Vacationers, boaters, anglers, and sightseers are attracted to the region's 400-plus miles of scenic ocean shoreline, including nearby forests with more than half of California's coastal redwoods. The inland areas are mountainous and include 10 wilderness areas managed by USFS. More than 40 State parks, numerous USFS campgrounds, the Smith River National Recreation Area, and the Redwood National Park are within